WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1881.

Amusements To-Bay.

Abbes's Posts Theatre Form the amount Abbles & Park Therefore, The American Academy of Benga Cardina and Aquasian chiral Majora Maj Haverly . 6th Av. Theatre dirette Haverty a Milde's Garden-Tourists. Matine Nontry & Bist's Convert Hall-Court. Mainte. Mod son Square Theater there have. Stranger Foundament In. Standards Time Standards Court

Num Francisco Minsterla-Brendwey and 200 st.

-ton and Transfer-Blier Taylor.

Theatre Comique-Nullean's Siver Welling Matten.

Teny Pantar's Theatre-Pists of Francisco. Calon Square Theatres-Tee Dankhaffs Wallink's Cheatres-The Upper Cross. Windoor Cheatres-Our Hetman Scustor. Mattack

A Word for Brother Blaine.

If Mr. BLAINE goes into the State Department, it will be with many personal advantages over his two immediate predecessors. No Republican, with perhaps the single exception of Mr. SEWARD, ever assumed that or any other Cabinet office with a larger and more distinct party following than the President himself. Such a following Mr. BLAINE would have. He would have, or at all events he might have, a support, both popular and in Congress, not wholly dependent upon the general popularity of the Administration. Put aside the offices and other patronage-a store which is speedily exhausted-and Mr. BLAINE's personal weight and influence, whether in Congress or the country, would be far greater than Gen. GARFIELD's.

The cordiality between the new President and the new Secretary would be more marked than in any other case within the memory of this generation. Mr. MARCY was not the first choice of PIERCE. Gen. Cass was selected by Mr. BUCHANAN, whose bitterest. rival he had been, upon a very cold calculation of political advantages and an equally cold appreciation of his total unlitness for the office. Mr. SEWARD went into office as the acknowledged chieftain of the party. His services were required, as was then sunposed, to instruct and direct the inexperienced and perhaps incompetent President. Mr. Lincoln had really no choice in the matter, and there was no personal feeling one way or the other between the two. Mr. Figh, we believe, made Grant a present, and Mr. Evants argued Hayes's case before the Electoral Commission. Neither represented anybody but himself, nor was the special fitness of either taken to be account.

To Mr. Blaine the President elect owes his nomination at Chicago, and by the turn which Mr. BLAINE gave to the campaign in Ohio and Indiana he did more to elect Gen. GARFIELD than anybody else. He would possess the confidence of his official chief to a degree unknown in the earlier days, when the Secretary of State was the heir apparent. or the secret rival of the President, or in the later days, when he has been picked up for miscellaneous reasons.

Brother BLAINE is somehaded he speaks for somebody; he would make a lively and interesting Cabinet officer. If his personal character were above suspicion and his moral reputation as tirmly established as his reputation for brains, there could hardly be a better choice for Secretary of State.

The Thurman Act.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: You have repeatedly of late relatived to the Faranca and in The Sys. Would you be hard enough to enlicaten your readers here us to the meaning of the not referred to there being a decided difference of opinion in record to it-Intention and meaning? Southers' and Sanous' Home, Bans, N. V., Feb. 18.

The law which bears the name of Mr. frurman, who as Chairman of the Judielary Committee reported it to the Senate, was approved May 7, 1878. Its great object was to bring the Union Pacific and the Central orporations to account for the advances of money, and the interest thereon, seed as collect other members at the very moment which Congress had granted for the construction of these conds.

The companies had obtained a remarkabledecision from the Supreme Court, by which it was held that the Treasury must pay the interest on its own bonds, loaned as credit to the corporations, until the debt matured thirty years forward. In the mean time, the owners of the roads would run them for their own profit, and at the expiration of the charters would turn over the worn-out rails and rolling stock to the Government for a debt which would then exceed two hundred millions of dollars.

The Thurman act storned this arrangement. It first defines what shall constitute the net earnings of the two roads, atomwhich five per cent, is to be paid into the Treasury under the act of 1862. Secondly, it provides that the whole compensation due to the roads for transportation of troops and the like, belonging to the United States. shall be retained, one-half thereof to be applied to the liquidation of the interest paid and to be paid by the Government on its bonds, and the other half to be turned into a sinking fund.

Thirdly, it establishes a sinking fund to be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in bonds of the United States, the semiannual interest thereon to be in like manner from time to time invested. There shall be earried to the credit of the said fund, on the 1st of February in each year, one-half the compensation for services above named by the Central Pacific Company, and in a p dition thereto the road shall pay to the credit of the sinking fund, on the 1st of February in each year, the sum of \$1,200,000, or so much there of as many be necessary to make the annual payment to the Government amount in the aggregate to twentylive per cent, of the whole net earnings of the railroad. The Union Pacific is to pay \$850,000 annually as its contribution to the

made, or paid for or to any stockholder or stockholders in either of the companies at any time when the said company shall be indetable of its payments. Any officer or person who shall vote, declare, make, or pay, and any stockholder of any of said companies who shall receive, any such dividend contrary to the provisions of the act, is liable to the United States for the amount thereof, which, when recovered, shall be paid into the sinking hand. Every such officer or stackholder shall be deemed 1850. Let us therefore follow the progress guilty of a missiemennor, and, on conv.c. tion, be punished by a fine not exceeding ten | due to it since that time. thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not

exceeding one year. A case was made up to try the constitutionsilty of the law, and the Supreme Court nillimed it by a vote of five to three, Justice HUNT not sitting. Since then the Central Pacific has declared a dividend, alleged to be in violation of the statute.

The Auditor of Rullroad Accounts, an

sobsidized, had steadily increased, those fact that the few owners of the Central Pas. The total for the decade was about 3,000,000. citle are also owners of connecting lines not diverted from the main trunk. These conpoetions are lessed to themselves at very lists get enormous returns, and at the same time they contrive to reduce the payments to the Treasury, while they are operating 2,750 miles, against 1,038 of the Union Pacific. The Auditor properly recommends Congress to double the required percentage of the Central Pacific. That question will concern the coming Congress.

The Great Seed Grab.

On Saturday the House took up what, in the opinion of many of its members, is one of the most important of its annual duties, namely, the division of the plunder techmeally described as seeds, plants, trees,

shrubs, vines, and outlings. For this purpose the Agricultural Appropriation bill had set apart the sum of \$80,000; and two amendments were offered, which, with differing degrees of vigilance and exactness, demanded that three-fourths of these titbits for constituents should be divided equally among the Senators and Representatives, or sent to the persons they might indicate.

The annual struggle over the question whether the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be allowed to scatter these seeds where he thinks they will do the most good, or whether individual members of Congress shall plant them where they know they will do the most good, usually brings the features of the seed grab into a striking light.

it appeared in the recent debate to be the opinion of some members that the existing method of distribution was somewhat promiscuous, and resulted in sending cotton seed to Maine and spring wheat to Florida. The outirely credible assertion was made that "the ability of Congressional favors to buy votes has more to do with the distribution of seeds than a desire to assist the agricultural interests of the country." But perhaps the most noticeable point brought out was the broad departure, in practice, from the rule of distribution laid down in the law.

The pending bill provides for "the purchase and distribution according to law, as provided in sections 520 and 527 of the Revised Statutes," of seeds, shrubs, and so on. Turning to these sections, we find section 536 reading as follows:

'He (the Commissioner of Agriculture) shall collect. mer and valuable seeds and plants; shall test, by colliva-tion, the value of such of them as may require such tests; shall propagate such as may be worthy of propagation. and shall distribute them among agriculturists.

There is no doubt whatever what this section means. But had there been any, it would be dispelled by section 527, passed several years after the preceding one, and possibly for the purpose of preventing evasions of it. This section makes the following provision:

"The purchase and distribution of speds by the Departent of Agraculture shall be consider on a A seek as are since if the man on the life country, or such as can be made more robtable by frequent changes from one part of our lown untry to another."

Turning to the actual purchases of seed by LE Due for the past year, one of the first items is that of cabbage seeds, varying in price from \$1.49 to \$10 per pound. The uncommonters of cabbage seed is something unsuspected hitherto; while the rarity of such seeds at \$1.40 per pound will be equally a matter of surprise. A second item is one 6 84.287.11, paid for wheat, at from \$1.25 to \$6 per bushel. No fewer than 250 bushels of \$1.25 wheat were bought; and not even the name of this exceedingly "rare and uncommon" variety is given in Lx Duc's report. On a third item, \$7,198.55 for early amber cane seed, at 15 cents per pound, Mr. AIREN, who, in the main, showed himself exceedingly triendly to Lg Duc and a de-

fender of him, made this amusing comment: "For three years the department has distributed this | h | e eyes suffused with tears, exclaiming, 'My there were requests were to use for this amber case

In short, the "new and valuable" seeds and plants which alone the Commissioner is authorized by law to buy, turn out largely in practice to be about " as old as the Commissioner himself," as one member expressively put it; and their value is only a wellknown market value, at which tons of the same sort of seed can be bought, and are bought, by farmers from the same wellknown seed dealers who supply Le Duc.

Such is the way in which the great seed usiness is conducted, in direct violation of aw. It turns the bureau, as was said in the eate, into a manumoth soul store for the gratuitous distribution of seeds; and year acter year the same farmers send to their Representatives their lists for seed, instead of sending them, with the money, to a legitimate dealer.

But the House, while fully appreciating these facts, refused to cut the appropriation down from \$20,000 to \$10,000, or to confine it to its proper purposes. It was much more terested in this experience related by Mr.

Tremember four years agoli requested the Commisstoner to give me a bast be done of a certain quartit of wheel which he was distributing. He declined, saying he was smalle to don't be had distributed the quantity be first to the aggicultural seconds. I went home and went into my Post times and in the Post Office was a That secretary had not an inch of land in the He had no interest in agriculture, he had an in-rest marked his so, and was, in fact the county agri litural society. Now, literat l'am better quantied, as representative of the farmers of my district, to make distribution than the secretary of any society in my

Other Congressmen considered themselves, also, entirely qualified to be seed distributers, and accordingly the amendment giving them three-fourths of the annual seed plunder was passed by a strong vote, this constituting the year's contribution of Congres-Fourthly, no dividend is to be voted or signal wisdom to the great annual seed

questien

Our Foreign Population. The Census Office reports that it finds 6,677,560 persons of foreign birth in the United States. The number given by the census of 1870 was 5,561,229. We have gained about eleven hundred thousand

foreigners during the last ten years. The place of birth of the population was given for the first time in the census of of fereign immigration and our increase

The last thirty years, indeed, have been the great years for immigration. During These are the main features of the act; the whole period from 1730 to 1850 we recoived from abroad only about as many people as came over in the decade between 1850 and 1850. The immigration for the sixty Years was in nound numbers 2,700,000, and for the test years it was 2,600,000. Between ison and 1870, the period of the civil war, there was a small failing off as compared officer created by a law supplemental with the decade just previous, and the total to the Thurman net, reported officially reached only about 2,520,000. Since 1870,

of the Umon Pacific, all of which is extensive than it was between 1850 and 1860, THE RISE AND PALL OF THE YOUNGER roots. There were outgivings of a general shakthough from 1875 to 1879, when the country of the Central Pacino and steadily de- was struggling with the long-continued clinest. This difference is explained by the | business depression, it was at a low ebb,

We have therefore received since 1790 the subsidized, and to which a large business is great aggregate of over 10.750,000 foreign immigrants, and more than eight millions of them have lauded on our shores since 1830, in the last thirty years. It is accordingly casy to account for the 6,677,360 foreignborn inhabitants found in the country by the census of 1880.

When we remember that these eight millions of foreigners who have come to us since 1850 are more prolific than the old native population, and that emigration is not usually undertaken except during the most active years of maturity, we must attribute to them a large part of our natural increase in population. Of our fifty millions of inhabitants they and their descendants make up a fraction which we cannot yet determine from the census, but it is unquestionably a great one -above one-lifth, probably. These immigrants of thirty years have modified our national characteristics, affected our religious thought and practice,

and changed many of our social customs. And they will go on increasing, both by births and by new and still greater accessions from abroad. Last year showed a larger aggregate immigration than we had before witnessed, and this year is likely to parallel it in that respect. If the prosperity upon which we have entered continues, we shall probably receive between 1880 and 1890 from four to five million settlers from abroad, and then at least a third of the population of the United States will be composed of the foreign born and the descendants of the immigrants who landed here during the forty years from 1850 to 1890.

If Judge Folger should become Secretary of the Treasury, it would not be surprising to see William H. Robertson Collector of the Port. They were both Mosoan men in bygone days. The fact that ROBERTSON was an early opponent of GRANT for a third term, and voted against him on every ballot at Chicago, could be no objection in the mind of Folger, for last winter and enring the Chief Judge often expressed his hostility to GRANT's nomination. As Judge FOLORR was always at swords' points with Gov. FENTON, of course FENTON's fugleman, Gen, MERRITT, will have to leave the Custom House if Folger goes into the Treasury. In that event, we might expect to see Fou-GER. ARTHUR, and ROBERTSON, all of whom were fast friends of Gov. Mosoan in the old controversies, now working together in the distribution of Federal patronage in this State. If not, why not?

The earnest desire of the Boers for peace with freedom was strongly shown in their overtures for the cessation of hostilities immediately after twice repuising Sir GEORGE COLLEY. The sincerity of this desire has been still more vividly shown by their withdrawal from Sir EVELYN Wood's front, as if willing to do nothing that would render peace negotiations impracticable. This is what the British call being wiffed and bewildered by Gen. Wood's rapidity. Meanwhlie the British apparently are not too proud to play double with this little body of op-They begin negotiations, and under cover of them push on reenforcements as if nothing of the kind were in progress. Evasive answers are also given to very straightforward mestions. England treats this little community of farmers as she would not venture to treat Germany or Russia, under like circumstances.

Dr. TUPPER HOLLAND has considered the lesson of GEORGE ELIOT's life, and is moved to a touching grief. He speaks of her intellect with diffidence, but admits that she was "at home among motives." "analyzed character," and possessed "wit of a very trenchant character." At one time in her life, he says, she was possessed of theological convictions, but later she abandoned berself wholly to the depravities of modern philosophy, and, together with her works, pitched headlong into metaphysical infamy. "Adam Bede" con-tained the last traces of religious feeling. Everything that followed it was simply "hope-We remember," he says, mournfully, "a thoughtful and sensitive young man, who rose from the perusal of 'Middlemarch' with h to Goo! and is that all?"

From this sort of estimate of Grouge Entor's literary character the eminent American apoetle of Tupperism proceeds to an examination of her private life. He describes himself as being shocked, but not without arousing some suspicion that he rather enjoys the moral girl." he excluims had she been carried away by a "youthful burst of passion," well forbear to speak of it;" but that in the cool maturity of her powers-understanding perfectly what she was doing," she could consent to "live unmarried with Mr. Lewes," was something too awful to be contemplated. To be sure, he has not undue sympathy for the mmunity she lived in, in respect of its undertaking to "taboo her for her indiscretion," when it could at the same time open its arms to SARAH REBNHARDT who is he says. "notoriously at fault in social purity," an allegation which shows how closely he watches these matters. He thinks she ought not to have done it, and that neither ought she to have married Mr. Choss. Then he discloses the fine Tupperian quality of his mind by declaring that he hasn't a doubt "that Mr. Choss mourns the England."

In Turrent Holland America has a writer of fiction who has never brought a blush to the check of innocence, and never provoked in a thoughtful and sensitive mind the wish that there was more in any one of his novels than the covers actually contained,

Several weeks ago Gov. CORNELL went to Mentor and urged with all his might the appointment of Lavi P. Monron for Secretary of the Treasury. After this Gen. ABTHUR, in his quiet way, suggested CHARLES J. FOLGER for he place. If Gen. GARFIELD should select Judge Folder, this might be regarded as ignoring the Governor; but still Connell would have the satisfaction of appointing Forand a successor as Chief Judge until the 1st of January next, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

If Congressman Monton were a lawyer instead of a banker, he might be a formidable candidate for Chief Judge.

Washington's Birthday was probably never more generally observed in this city than yesterday, especially in the open air. How much of this general festal appearance was due to the weather, and how much to WASHINGTON. ion citizen can decide for himself. Certainly the skies were favorable to outdoor enjoyment.

If the men who are entered for the O'LEARY belt contest next week appear, the race is likely to be one of the best on record. Never in this country has there been an assemslage of pedestrians with greater records. Hanr and Huores alone would make the contest one of interest, but in addition there are HOWARD, ALLEN, KROHNE, PANCHOT, LACOUSE, and Buans.

Neither the mawkish Sunday-school blographers nor the more pretentious biographers have succeeded in tumbling George Washington from his lofty pedestal. Never had plain construequire such continuing luck since the We have had great men in the Senate, and

wise men, and foolish men. MAHONE of Virginia is the best advertised man that ever went into that body.

The obelisk, having been prayed, sung, and talked over yesterday, may now be considered last week that while the net earnings | however, immigration has been even more | as a duly naturalized American monolith,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22. - Ex-Senator Simon Cameron's political methods, which made him for so many years the most potential force in Pennsylvania politics, were very different from those of his son, the present Sanator. Don Cameron has not yet been in exercise of his inherited leadorship for the measure of a single Senatorial term, and yet there has been amply realized the prediction of those who foretold that his power would be short lived, and that the political control which his father so easily transmitted to him would not

even survive the old man. Simon Cameron did not besitate to buy men and their votes when it was necessary to thus accomplish his ends; but he knew that the support thus secured was expensive to keep, or liable to be bought away from him by a higher bidder. He was not unwilling to bully the timid or to punish the refractory when other means failed to break down formidable opposition, but he always preferred to build up his own strength rather than to seek to crush out the enemy. No man believed more firmly in the maxim that every man had his price than Cameron's enemy-not his rival-in Pennsylvania politics, Thad Stevens. But Stevens's scorn of smaller men and biting sarcasm toward his ailies often falled where the elder

Cameron's policy of conciliation succeeded. Cameron never resorted to bullying or buying until the gentler methods had failed. One after another, young men of original power in the State arose to prominence by their avowed determination to wage aggressive warfare on Cameronism. One by one they were stienced or won to the support of it. The extension of financial aid or official favor, unexpected political influences exerted when least looked for. pleasant personal courtesies, flattering reminders of association with their fathers, and a hundred insinuating methods of attracting the rising young men of the State, were the qualities and devices by which Simon Cameron appealed to and most frequently enlisted the most active and energetic elements of the party in Pennsylvania, and persuaded them that the realization of their ambitions and of their political fortunes lay in devotion to his interests and fealty to his leadership.

It was Congressman Wm. D. Kelley of Philadelphia who once proclaimed that he wanted to leave no better heritage to his children than that he had never enjoyed the favor of Cameron, whose "buzzard-winged" fame blighted the whole Commonwealth; it was this same Kelley who went to the White House at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation to ask for Cameron's appointment as Minister to Eugland. M. S. Quay, now the most faithful henchman of the Cameron cian, and by far its ablest counsellor, was brought to Harrisburg and into State politics by Gov. Cartin, the most inveterate of the anti-Cameron Republicans. Gen. Beaver, their second candidate for Senator in 1881, was looked upon ten years ago as the oming anti-Cameron leader. In Lancaster County, where there is the most intense rivalry between the two factions, a few years ago the opponents of Cameron waged the flercest fight ver known in local politics there for the election of P. J. Roebuck to the State Senate against Cameron's interests. Before his term expired he, too, was a follower of the Lochiel plaid.

In the chain gang of legislators whom Cameron marched from the Capital to his house, and from his house back to the Capitol, when he made his son heir to the Senatorship, were many members sent to Harrisburg trustfully by anti-Cameron constituencies. Wolfe himself, whose bitterness makes the Camerons wince, has again and again been taken up into high places in an attempt to prove to him the advantages of relaxing his opposition. E. K. Martin of Lancaster County, one of the most intropid of the kickers, who started his political career by the most aggressive assaults on the record of Cameron, has repeatedly been approached in like manner. Hartranft's entry into State politics was as an avowed anti-Cameron man, and he was taken up for Auditor-General by McClure, Curtin, and others in 1869. chiefly because of his availability to beat the veteran politician and Cameron camp follower. Jack Hiestank of the Lancaster Ecoming Before his term expired the Camerons had so empletely captured Hartranft that they made him their candidate for Governor in 1872, and fought the most desperate campaign for his election that they have ever experienced.

It was in that year that Don Cameron came to the front as a leader of his party. The record of Hartranft was so bad and the bolt against his election so formidable that the Republican ational Committee feared the result of an October disputer to Pennsylvania and refused to extend any aid unless Hartranft was withdrawn. This step was seriously contemplated; but at a party council at Bedford Springs Don Cameron infused courage into the timid and defled the National Committee. Pennsylvania Republicans, be said, could take care of Pennsylvania. And they did carrying it by an immense majority, which virtually ended the Presidential struggle of 1872. Don Cameron. trained to the commercial habit, illustrated on a grand scale the effective use of money in politics. The heavy Republican defections of that year were offset by Democrats hired all over the State to vote for Hartranft at \$5 a head. Cameron's methods, introduced to such good purpose then have been in vogue ever since. Grant showed his appreciation of the service they rendered by giving their exponent a Cabinet place. Hayes profited by the same means, and even had his campaign pocke money from Cameron, but he was less appreciative. Garfield's campaign was won by the layish expenditure of money, the collection of which was stimulated by Simon Cameron and nided by John Cessna, John Welsh, and Levi P.

Morton of New York, Don Cameron has never hesitated to put his hand to this lever, with all confidence in the result. When the failure of the Yerker bankers involved State Treasurer Mackey in heavy losses, which would have bankrupted him and exposed the Treasury Ring, then the chief element of Pennsylvania Republicanism, Don's check for \$120,000 or thereabouts enabled him to get on his feet and linked him with hooks of steel to Don's fortunes. Mackey, who had the netinet of the Pennsylvania politicians for gambing in stocks or otherwise, made enough in his operations to pay Cameron back, but he

remained loval to him until death. Money has never been wanting to necomnish the ends of this faction. As much as \$3,000 was sent to a single county last summer to buy instructions for Quay for Sonator. It only secured instructions of that sort to one Republican nominee for the Assembly, and he was beaten for elec-In the campaign of 1878, which elected Hoyt Governor, when the Greenbackers had to be bought on a large scale and the coal regions demoralized, Quay incurred a deficit of \$30,000 or \$40,000, which he expected to be made up to him either in the Presidential campaign or by the result of the present Senatorial contest. There is little prospect of it. It is rumored that Cameron contributed liberally to the losses of Hoyt, Quay, Waiters, Bayard, and others of a syndicate who, during State Treasurer Noyes's administration, lost heavily on

Mark Twan said this alternoon, in a few words that with said this alternoon, in a few words that with this, that he had made not of his brack about \$1.50, \$2.50, \$1.50, \$ stocks in which they dealt with State moneys. Noves, it will be remembered, was elected State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket by the deliberate, concerted give-away of the State by the Cameron clique, "as a rebuke to Hayes." He appointed Blake Walters his chief clerk. after the most earnest protest of the honest Democratic press of the State against his contemplated appointment of Wm. J. Bayard, who, as Corporation Clerk for Auditor-General Temple, had been shamefully dereilet, and had been involved in the contract with the transportation companies, by which they escaped some \$50,000 just taxation, and by which a Women's Suffrage Defented in Indiana. couple of Harrisburg lawyers got a \$19,000 fee Culcado, Feb. 22.—A special despatch to the thris New from indissipants but, says the library as-served the bill showing without to vote for Presidential fecture by a vote of 40 to 41. for the easy collection of a claim which Bayard's department could have and should have

Bayard was, however, given a second clerkship, greatly to Welters's pretended disgust. Walters started in bravely. He was going to reform irregularities and cut up abuses by the MAJOR ANDRE AND NATHAN HALE.

Revolutionary Wistory Recalled by the Hon. manifold petty steals in the furnishing of State supplies and other chances for peculation. In The Hon. Erastus Brooks delivered a a short time his aversion to Bayard was overesture in the Pantist church in Neack vestercome; they were thick friends and both cheek day, before the Rockland County Historical Soby jowl with the Republican Ring manipulators. ciety. The church was crowded. The subject When the Noyes administration came to turn was. "The Treason of Benedict Arnold and the over the Treasury to his auccessor, there was a Justice of the Execution of Major Andre as a painful hitch for a week or ten days and rumor was rife that the syndicate of Republican and Spr. Most of the people in the ausience are Democratic Ring politicians, who had been buying stocks with the Treasury balances for western banks of the Hudson River, and of whom Gen. Howe wrote back to England in the margin, had lost heavily, and were unable to meet the demands upon them. It was patched Revolutionary war in 1777 that he could do nothing with the Dutch population; he could up somehow, and the threatened exposure avoided. Bayard and Walters left Harrisburg not buy them with money nor conquer them with force. The audience listened with expected for Leadville. Their Republican partners re-All force. The audiques listened with especial interest to the listory of the capture of Stony only, not far from Nyack, by Alad Anthony vaying who said that he would storm held if Gen. mained to discharge in politics the obligations which they had to incur to find financial relief.

The fatlure of the Pittsburgh Riot Lose bill.

and the subsequent vigorous prosecution and

passage by pribery, were severe blows not only

Kemble and his associates. And, with the loss

of the power of money in Pennsylvania poli-

his rope. He cannot play the bully with the

men who have served him, for many of them,

notably Quay, are men of far greater genius

Ruddiman, Clark, and other of the Philadel-

alarming under even less critical circumstances

than the Senatorial deadlock has developed.

Of those who have been in rebellion at Harris-

burg, Senators Davies and Lawrence had gen-

Cameron purposes; Senators Lee and Emery.

Representatives Mapes and Hardlson are from

the oil country, where the aggressiveness of

Rings of this State, has stirred up the deepest

and most enduring opposition to the Ring;

Senator John Stewart of Franklin County, one

of the ablest lawyers of the State, has gone into

politics with the chief purpose of "knifing" the

Cameron rule; and Wolfe, who is given new

power and prominence by the success of the

In Philadelphia and other parts of the State

men of wealth and ambition, stirred by the

disintegration of the old Rings, and inspired by

the desire, it may be, of sharing the heritage

of their fortunes, are alding to equip the oppo-

sition. The success of the reformers here at

the late election will induce them to organize

for the legislative elections, and the last delega-tion has left this city for Harrisburg which will

go there labelled and padlocked for the service

tor must have felt the sceptre passing from him when he sent for Wolfe a week ago to come to

his house and treat with him on the Senatorial

question. Wolfe took Mapes along, and oppor-

fearlessly what the complaint of his party was,

unity soon offered for him to tell Cameron

The Senator was informed that it was tired of

him and his methods; that his services as part

representative of them in the Senate was

mough; that no man who was his mere scho

uld be elected; that he and Mr. Quay would

not be allowed to foist their selection on the

party; that Gen. Beaver was this and nothing

more; that the Independents were not desirous

simply to antagonize him, in proof of which

Pennsylvania. The fabric which Simon Cam-

eron built up, and the strength of which he tested

without a strain when he handed his seat in the

Give the Mayor Power to Clean the Streets

It is moved by THE SUN that the Legislature

assamed parting into the finals of the Me or without milation or restriction the whole duty of cleaning the treefs with all the necessary power or esting the apena

rists funds and of apparetment and removal of persons

We second the motion, and finel Califie and at Alia by H that regard immunels as there in purpose re-isfed to public emberns, will take this case interested

eration. If the Mayer were given ample authority and

hould endenvor to clean the streets spend all the mo-mestly and yet is... we should then be none to we to should be just where we shall be without with an

eriment. It under the eyes of the Mayor, and between

his fingers our three-quarters of a matter should spaway and leave no sign, what difference will it make to the proceenitarie? Some But there is the element

lean the streets. We have in such a meditication or our vision not the least bossible thing to live and the pro-ections we might gram in energons advantage.

His Bonoris an opening man and can be greated with newly as well as will power. He is a man of conditionally, and could get around greater physical officulties

ter is be tried and once. Our aftern are ine great and our insuperable difficulty in our present municipal sys-

, and the plan of examine them by the asstem of

houge and naturees" has failed. There are not en ing-

ower as an experiment that has in it at least a promise

The Eighteenth Word Taxpayers' Association

Brownly's metlast might, and, after discussion the pre-sed new terry from Broadway, William Storgh, to hast

Advice to Young Authors.

From the Carrie in a Empireer.

The End.

From the Workington Post.

Mr. Tilden's sulary has been drawn by Butherford & Hayes for the fast time.

lances and the many cheeks. Give us a little one

Favoring a New Ferry.

many presented by this problem of dirty streets.

the change the flamor may actually and effects.

Senate down to his son, has gone to pieces,

of the organization were recognized, but one

Under these circumstances the young Sena-

bolt, is the tireless foe of Cameronism.

of the bosses.

corporations, in collusion with the political

Wayne, who said that he would storm held if Gen. Washington would plan the attack. The Commander-in-Chief replied that he had better try Stony Point first. That victory gave fresh courages to the fainting Americans.

The lecturer reviewed the history of the arrest of André by Paulding. Williams, and Van Wart in Tarrytown, his trial and execution, the estimate of Arnold's treason and of André s' actions as those of a ray agreed with the commonly accepted nations as well as with the verdet of most historians on those points. Andress fate was compared at almost avery stor with that of Nathan Hale, the young Connecticut schoolmaster and patriot, who was hanged in this city by the British as a say. André in prison taiked to Taimage about these fate.

Surevy "said André," you do not think that his case is similar to mine. conviction of those who had tried to secure its to the lobby but to the effective use of money in Pennsylvania politics. In the incipiency of the bolt at Harrisburg this winter the regular Ropublicans made light boast that they would soon compass Oliver's election. They depended upon purchasable Democrats and Republicans. They have been grievously disappointed to find what a terror has been created by the fate of tics, Don Cameron finds himself at the end of

prison taiked to Taimage about Hair's late.

"Surey," said André, "you do not think that his case is similar to mine?

"They are precisely alike," replied Talmage, and your fate will be similar to his.

Hair was hanged in 1776, after one night's imprisonment, without a trial, without mercy; and he was denied the use of the Bible, while the letters to his mother and to the woman whom he loyed were form up before his eyes. He said that he only restreted that he had but one lifts to give for his country. The place of his burial is unknown.

André, on the other hand, received treatment that he himself commended; his trial was fair, and his bedy lies in Weshinister Abbey; and to remove the taint on the family his surviving brother was knighted. As to the menument to André at the suor where he was executed, added the lecturer, the motive with which it was erected is not to be questioned however people may differ as to the wisdom of the action. It was proposed by Dean Studies, and the design was carried out by Cyris W. Field, and both of these men intended thereave to increase the peace and good will between England and America. The levt J. H. Gunning presided at and with a larger following than himself. The assertion, in some degree of personal independence, by Representatives Knesss, Law, phia members, who have trained with the caucus at Harrisburg, are portentous of the wance of the Ring masters' power with those who have heretofore danced to their piping. But the array of influence and leadership which Cameron has aroused against him would be to in of these men intended thereby to increase the peace and good will between England and America. The Rev. J. H. Gunning presided at the lecture, and Mr. Henry Whittemore read the history of the Rockland County Historical Society, Before the lecture the sandience sang. "My Country "its of thee;" and afterward John Brown's Body" and the Dozology. erally hitherto been counted on with safety for

The Oldest Railroad Engineer in America.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., Jan. 25 .- We had the self for membership in a Montreal Baptist church. The

ROCKVILLE, Ind., Jan. 25.—We had the pleasure some time since of a long talk with the ven-rable George Lav of Howard township, the gentleman who now enjoys the distinguished honor of being the oldest railroad engineer in the United States—possibly the oldest in the world, as he was smong the first in that business. Mr. Lay was born May 5, 1804, in York, Pa., and was employed by Messrs, Phenehas Davis & Isaac Gardiner, engine builders in that city, when the Battimore and Ohio Road first began to run trains. In 1832 the firm was employed to make one locomotive for the company which was hauled on a sled from York to Baittimore, and took the premium on train of new engines. The firm was at once employed to make two more, and did the work so weid that the company scon supulied them with money to establish our works at Baitimore.

Mr. Lay ran the chalme on its rightin, which resulted in its getting the premium, the distincts being forty miles and back. It was at time of experiment and some integral. No two engines were just alike; there were not over fifteen skilled engineers in America; no time tables were used on the reads, and it took a man of rare soud judgment to kinne how to act in an emergency. The bext day after Mr. Lay was informed that he had not blowed a term then used! as he went out, he answered, "He's a dead man; if he had the right water in his boliers he'd blow." And so it torned out; for in a short time Natl let in water, the hested fluewollanesd, and the explosion instanty then him. Only two sears after Mr. Lay's employer was thrown from a train on the new Battimore and Fotomac and killed, upon which Mr. Lay returned, in 1834, to the shop at York. There he remained to 1834 when he came to Indianapolis; and in 1835 he retured from the work in iron and setted in Howard township. Parke County, where he still resides.

But his greatest danger came in 1844. He was besided as no not spaken, carnest Unionist, and a large party of copperheads to the his house in the night, demanding a surrender of the armst

of erushing him out, or of finding a man simply to antagonize him, in proof of which they had offered him a number of names to pick one from Cameron responded that was a "poor lot of stuff," and that Wolfe was the best man among them. The interesting interview resulted in nothing except to probably inform Cameron that where bribery and bully inform Cameron that his work in the satisfaction this winter he would have promptly accepted Grow, and three months after his election this winter he would have owned him. The Cameron forces now robably see where they missed their channes, and the anti-causes llegublicated and in the strong of the place contained and his assidiants from the selection in some counties and his assidiants from the counties and hi

Mr. Brewer Bents the Record. The return pigeon shooting contest between

the 8th of this month, and Mr. Brewer won by a score of

American Silk Making.

Mr. William C. Wychoff, Secretary of the Silk there are need to being so, and swore to silk him if the did not know her and appropriate William of the control value of the contr the topic states the preliminary report is the model to take and both that he test not made the remark in the late of the late

Ainke a Ring.

Group is quickly returned, and a possure court greatly factors and the duration strettened by he dayor's has been sent, the old family stand-by and culting or threat adections—also.

One repeater in the recent Philadelphia

The gas explosion in the Tottenbam Court Road, London, some months upo, cost the gas com-pany £20,000, or \$100,000, in damages. A gravestone in a Woonsocket cometere

bears benden the ordinary insurption, his words. This stone is not nation, set in by the fract maker.

Votr Bullow, the planner, has become director of the court or hevers of the Dake or Meininges, and is giving Sunday concerts, illustrative of Beginsen Commenting on Dr. Gordon Holmes's

native to singers to wear flamed, a contemporary orgentiant in many cases the best place for it would be over the New York city time has been made by have the standard for rained ose in Connecticut, and it is thought that the stamper will be followed soon in say, eral other New England States.

-Mile. Dosne, sister of Mme. Thiers, is estimated to be worth, as heiress of her brother-in-law and sister, over \$5.000,000 at least. How There manand to accumulate such colossat wealth as he left is - what of a mystery.
- Some Springfield boys formed a secret

society for the re-mayal of metal knobs from front doors.
All the ornamental brass knobs were missed from the court house, and found in a junkman's shop. This led t the dissolution of the society.

Even Asia has not escaped an exceptionally severe winter. In Japan there have been snow stories the like of which are not remembered to have on

curred in forty years. The snow is ten feet deep in the fields and fifteen best on the hills. -Stock depredations in Oregon are becoming so amonging to hardsmen that a movement is on fout for motion! protection. It is intended to offer a stan-ing reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of any person stealing stock or altering brands.

-A New Orleans man lately cabled to a friend in Caba, "Send are one or two menkeys" Toe reply came back. Shipped you 75; will send rest as soon as can be found. The telegram had gone: "Send me 102 monkeys." The buisness of 27 have been comtermanded.

-A lady who aims at being the best dressed woman in Philadelphia appeared lately in a dress of white embrosidered velvet, covered with crystal trim-ming and pearl frings. It was so heavy that she could barely wandle about, but as it was the dress of the evening she went home happy.

-An old man rapidly acquired \$30,000 worth of property at McGregor, Iowa. Peeling that he would soon die, he wrote letters to his relatives in the East, soliciting aid to carry him through a hard winter, The only response was from a mece, who sent him \$50 out of her earnings as a school teacher, and to her he has left his entire estate. -The appropriation by Congress of \$40,000

for the Bennington VI | monument makes nearly \$60,000 obtained by the nesociation thus far. Before building, the design must be approved by the Governors of Massa thusetts Vermont, and New Hampshire, the President of the United States, the unanimous vote of the directors, and then by the entire association -Waiter Paine, the Fall River mill treasurer who embezzied several hundred thousand dollars, and is safe from extradition in Canada, has offered him-

paster is inclined to think that Paine, if truly repentent, would voluntarily return to Pall River for puntshment and therefore his application has not yet been granted. -President Larue, of the California State agricultural Society, in his annual address, expressed the belief that farmers would so in find it necessary to build joint stock warehouses for themselves in which it store their wheat. He says the solution of the problem of securing warehouse room at tidewater, and beyond the

reach of municipal taxation, will make a difference of from three to six per cent, on the value of a crop. -The Common Council of Baltimore has Mayor, providing for the relief from taxation of all me chanical tools and implements, whether worked by hand g steam, or other motive power, and of any machinery, nanofacturing apparatus, or engines owned and actually employed by any individual, firm, or corporation en gaged, or likely to be sugaged, in the business of mans

-There has been introduced into the Colorain House of Representatives a remarkable hill. It is referred to in the reports of the proceedings of the House as "House bill No. 78 relating to a premium on the scalps of Indians and skunks." It is cutified "An act for the destruction of Indians and skunks," and its principal calle of either Indians or skineks. The bill has been re

ported favorably by the special committee. Olive Logan, who is on a lecturing tour, tales thus about Fauny Davenport: "It is a terrible ex-

fulles Gills is the name of this philosophical fronwerks

of the Fral Mountains. The most noted of the valleys in Wash-Inuties Territory are, for wheat, Kutitass, Walla Walla, Palouse, Colvide, Spohan, Apiannine, Wenass, Nations, and Kusitat, for even, Sincer, Touchet, and Grand Corder, for har. Fast Kutitas, Fersalum, Coral Creek, and Obanagan, for busines, pures, pures, appear cherries, and apricose, Walla Walls, Smare, the whole to be rise then in the Territory. The cattle hands are et of the full cales, plains, and mountain alopes east of the Cascado Hinze, which are densely covered with bunch grass, wild rive, and timoths, upon which has dreds of bends of cettle grape the year round

-William Hardle was ferbidden by Mrs. Clements, at Louisville, to woo her daughter Tink. He retailed by talking statuet the mother, but whether of untile spoke discospications of his termer sweetheart; a question historic denied has not settled. Time's brother chance in the wices, he continue is went not wat a noment longer—that William const kneet the said there, or suffer the consequences. While manage draw a piste and which there it dead.

Asake a Ring.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir In belief of all the restrict sealers are such as the surface of the wave question start has a third force account to an other on the wave question start has a third force account to an other on the wave question start has a third force account to an other on the wave question start has a third force account to an other of the wave question for the account to an other of the wave question start has a third force account to an other of the restrict to the surface of the first has a surface of the s -Boyle, Prosecuting Attorney, and Mar-

weighted liver in the state of the Chicago. Tributes of Season of the state of the the for speciating them, is set over at see this